

Kiley School

(built in 1839)

It is important because all of the children it has educated.



In 1869, the Massachusetts Legislature approved an act that abolished the school district system and made it incumbent on the town to take possession of the property and assume the liabilities for district schools. The town voted to embark on a school construction plan that included a new school in West Peabody.

Prior to that two schools existed under the districts set up when the area was the town of Danvers. According to the town's first published school annual report in 1839, there was the No. 4 district school near Suntaug lake and the No. 10 district school in the area that today is near the Route 1 interchange at Lowell Street.

After South Danvers separated from Danvers in 1855, the No. 4 school became the No. 8 school and was later known as the Suntaug school. The No. 10 school became the No. 5 South Danvers district school and was known as the Locustdale School. At that time, a West, District No. 7, school was also in operation.

Super
work!
to 90
Quiz points

Higgins Middle School

(built in 1966)

It is important because of all the children it has educated.



The Higgins Middle School on King Street Extension was opened in 1966 as the city's fourth high school. The school's architect was Rich, Phinney, Land, Cote, Inc. of Boston. The general contractor was J.T. Scully Construction Corp. of Boston.

The multi-level, 238,000 square foot building was constructed in 1965 on a 47.1 acre site between the downtown area of Peabody and residences in South Peabody. It included a large vocational wing, a media center, a full-size gymnasium and a smaller gymnasium. [Source: School Facilities Master Plan, Peabody, Massachusetts, April 1997, New England School Development Council]

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all the children it has educated.

West Memorial Schoool (built in 1961)

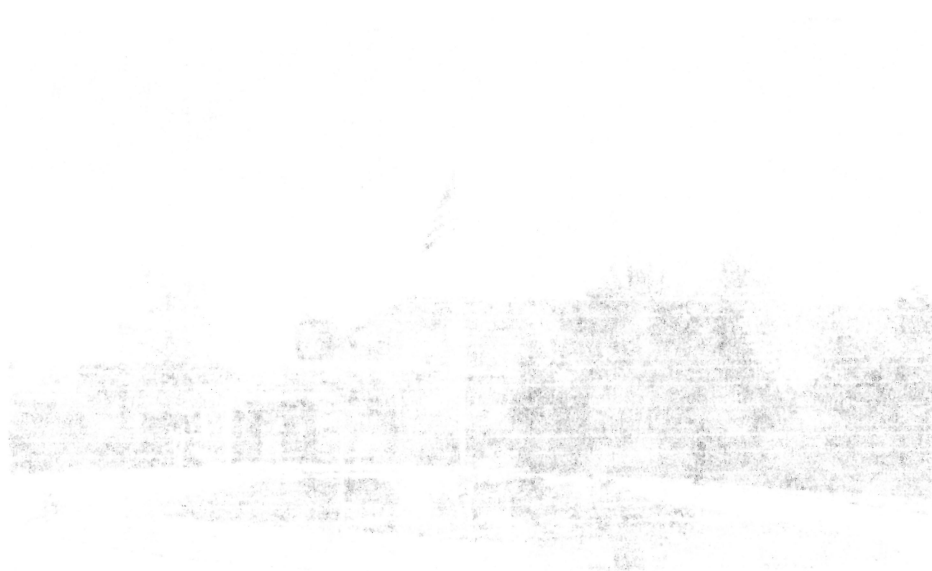


The West Memorial School located at 15 Bow Street in Ward 6 was built in 1961, at the height of the city's largest building boom. The structure was designed by architect J. M. Gray and Company of Boston. The contractor for the project was Stammel Construction Co., the low bidder at \$861,702.

When the school board began seeking funds in 1959 to build a second elementary school in West Peabody, members cautioned that the proposed school would not provide for the needs of West Peabody over the coming decade and that another new school in the area would definitely be needed.

By year's end, the City Council requested that the School Committee consider adding eight more rooms to the proposed school "on the grounds, such school when built under present plans, will be inadequate for the needs of this district." The alternative plan was not pursued partly because it would delay the construction of the urgently needed West Peabody school.

West Astoria School



The West Astoria School is a large, modern building with a central tower and many windows. It is located on the corner of 1st and 2nd streets, and is the largest school building in the city. The building was built in 1910 and is a fine example of early 20th-century architecture.

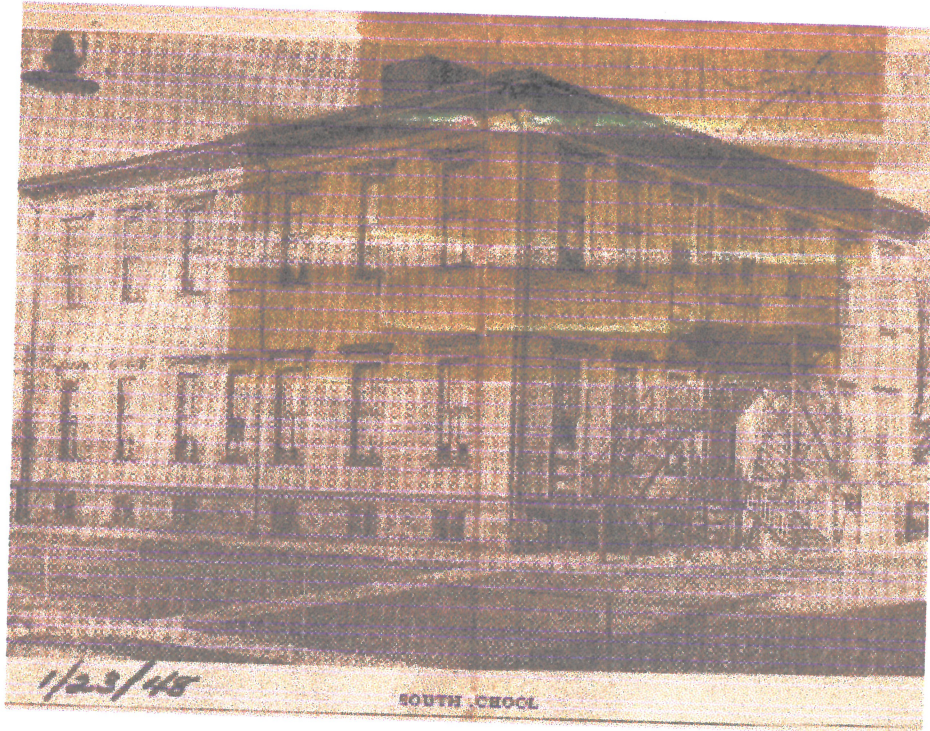
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South Memorial School

(built in 1855)

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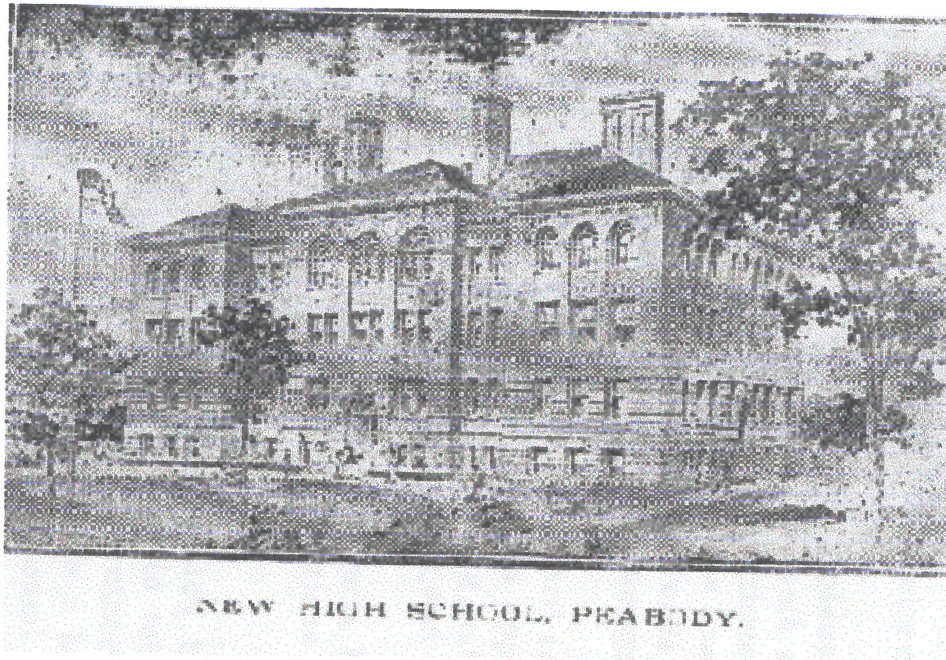
There has been a school in the South district since 1810, a year after nine school districts were established in the town. The District No. 8 school near Needham's Corner in South Peabody was replaced in 1836 with the one-room Rockville school.

When South Danvers separated from Danvers in 1855, the school became the No. 4 school and continued to be known as the Rockville district.

In 1869, the Rockville School, as well as a primary school on Lynn Street, were replaced with a new school that included primary and grammar departments. It continued to be called the Rockville School until 1888, when the annual school report first refers to it as the "So. Peabody" school. In 1894, it is referred to in school records as the South School.

(built in 1850)

Peabody High
It is important because of all the children it has educated.



The Peabody Veterans Memorial High School at 485 Lowell Street is the fifth high school to be built in Peabody. Until 1850, the town did not provide for public education higher than the ungraded, common district schools.

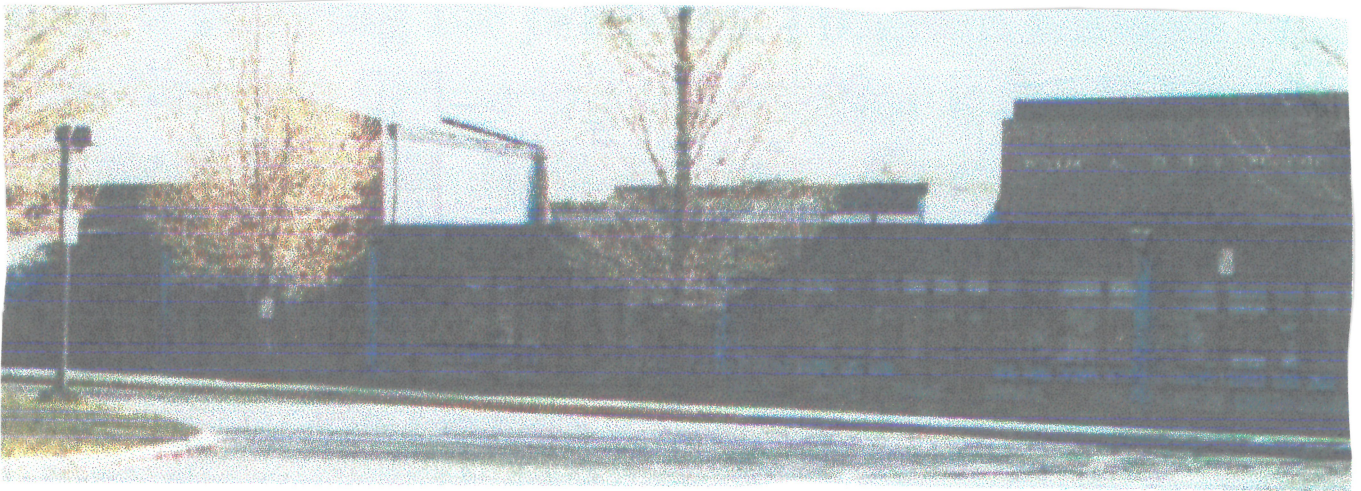
The Danvers annual school report in 1849 reads, "This town needs a High School; it wants, demands one; the law demands the same. A statute, which until now has saved the town from prosecution, is, we are glad to say, repealed. Although the state passed an act in 1840 that released the town from the obligation of building a high school due to the town's population; however, in 1848, the obligation was re-imposed by the state."

The Danvers Prudential Committee felt "that the wants of the town join with the law, demanding a High School. The common schools of this place suffer from these wants being neglected. They are crowded with studies; the time for each is too short. They are many young men and women in our midst, worthy so far as character, intellect and desires are concerned, of the best education a High School can give. They would be an honor to the town, and of great service to the world, could they have this aid; but the town will not assist them. Local interests overpower mental needs – and because there is some doubt just where to place a High School, the town sagely and illegally heretofore have determined not to have any. So, if our young men and women wish for higher than common school education, they are obliged to leave their home, and take their talents and energies elsewhere. What thus the town may lose, cannot be calculated."

Welch Memorial School

(built in 1973)

The Welch is important because of all the children is has educated.



The William A. Welch, Sr. School is located on Swampscott Avenue in Ward 2. The school, which opened in 1973, was designed by the architectural firm Drummey, Rosane, Anderson, Inc. The contractor for the project was T. G. Driscoll. The Construction Coordinator for the new building was Paul J. Apostolides, the uncle of the current Welch School Principal, Helen Apostolides.

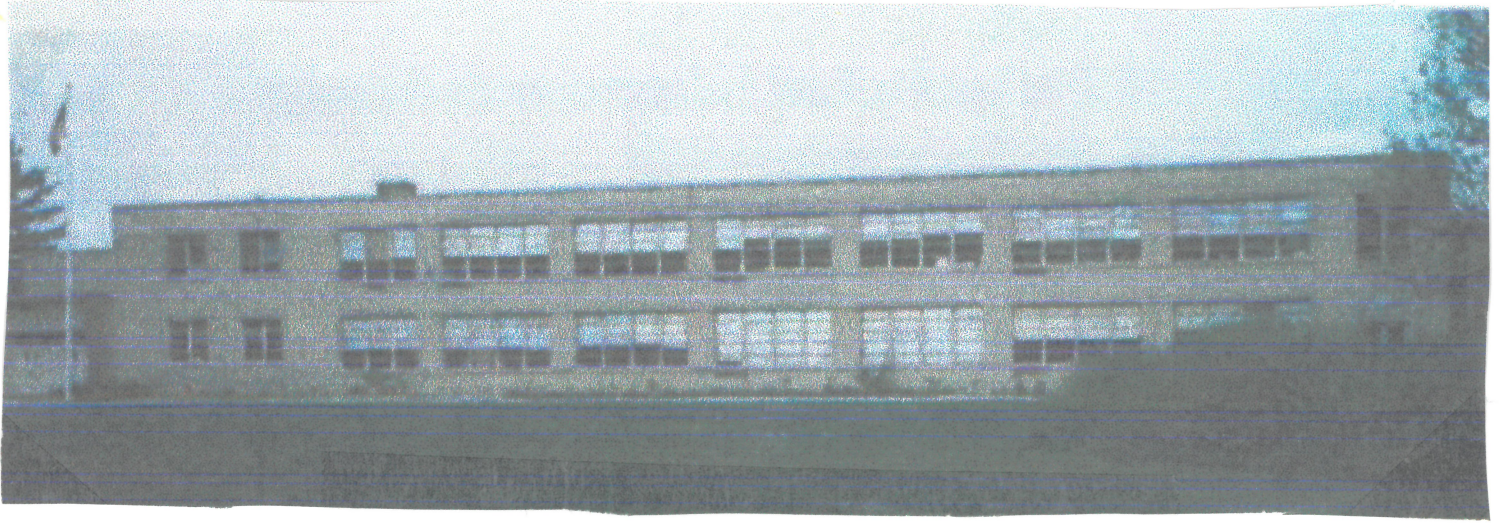
The 58,000 square foot school, the design of which was modeled after the John E. Burke school, was built for \$2.4 million on 15 acres. It was designed for a capacity of 670 pupils with 22 classrooms and two large rooms for kindergarten.

The dedication of the Welch was held in the autumn of 1973 but finishing touches delayed the arrival of students until after the February 1974 vacation. Students from the Daniel Keefe and Wallis schools moved to the Welch. (Source: Looking Back by Edward McMahon, Assistant Principal Welch School, 1994).

Center School

(built in 1839)

It is important because of all the children the school has educated.



The Center School is located at 18 Irving Street in Ward 4. There has been a public school in the Center School district for more than three centuries. The first school in the Center district was located next to the Old South Church on the square in the eighteenth century.

The Center School was so christened for the sound, simple reason that it is located near the center of the city. On many occasions in the past, and as recently as 1997, there have been movements to change its time-honored name. That change never materialized due to the strong feeling of sentiment that surrounds the name of the school.

In 1839, when the town of Danvers began publishing an annual school report, the school was an ungraded district school, No. 11. During the winter term there were 130 students and the teacher at the school was Joseph Osgood, Jr. During the summer months, when there were 58 pupils; the teacher was Lydia E. Pierce. The following year, the school was kept about four-fifths of the time and the number of teachers was increased to provide instruction in three departments: grammar, intermediate and primary.

Burke School

(built in 1964)

The Burke School is important because of all the children is has educated.



The John E. Burke School located at 127 Birch Street in Ward 6 was built in 1964, which was five years after the school board recommended another elementary school for West Peabody.

The two-story building was designed by architects Drummey, Rosane, Anderson. The contractor for the project was Campanelli Construction Corporation.

In 1966, the John E. Burke School was selected as a prize-winning school by the National Convention of the American Association of School Administrators.

Carroll School

The Carroll (built in 1913) School is important because of all the kids it has educated.



The Thomas Carroll School, located at 60 Northend Street in Ward 3, was built in 1913 as an eight-room school. Architects Cooper and Bailey designed the structure.

It was first opened to students on January 12, 1914 with only four classrooms occupied. William Cass of Salem, a nephew of the late Thomas Carroll, the school's namesake, raised the flag at the ceremonies on February 20, 1914. The flag and flagpole at the school was donated a week earlier by Mrs. Thomas Carroll and Mr. Rankin.

Later that year, the grounds of the school were graded and the committee purchased land in the rear of the school. Sidewalk was installed at the school in 1917.

Model 1000



The building is a small, single-story structure with a gabled roof and a chimney. It is surrounded by trees and a fence in the foreground. The building appears to be a schoolhouse or a small office building. The photograph is in black and white and has a slightly grainy texture.

Bishop Fenwick High School

(built in 1959)

Bishop Fenwick High is important because it has educated many kids.



Bishop Fenwick High School's 38 acre campus is located on the Peabody-Danvers line, twenty miles north of Boston.

Bishop Fenwick High School is a Catholic, coeducational, regional high school founded by Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, in 1959

Brown School

(built in 1911)
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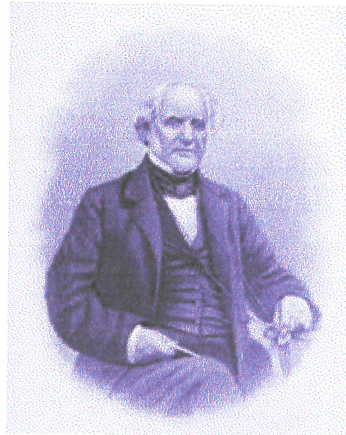


The Samuel Brown School is located at 198 Lynn Street in Ward 1. The school is 85 years old. Negotiations for the school's construction began in 1911 with the appointment of a four-man building committee: Dr. John F. Jordan, James J. Sheehan, Henry W. Shaw and T.W. Reilly. The city acquired the property where the school sits from Augusta B. Trask and Eliza E. Manning.

The contractor for the project, John D. Jeffers of Peabody, submitted the lowest bid of \$29,135.80. Ground was broken for the school in May 1911 and work on the building commenced the following month. The building was situated 150 feet from Lynn Street and surrounded by a pipe railing.

The city's oldest existing school was designed by architect Edward Earp & Sons of Lynn, who later sued the town for \$3000 for fees in connection with the drawing of plans for the school. The town expended \$33,000 for the building committee and for architect's fees. It took about three months to complete the building that was finished on September 20, 1911. The school's one hundred pupils then occupied three rooms.

George Peabody

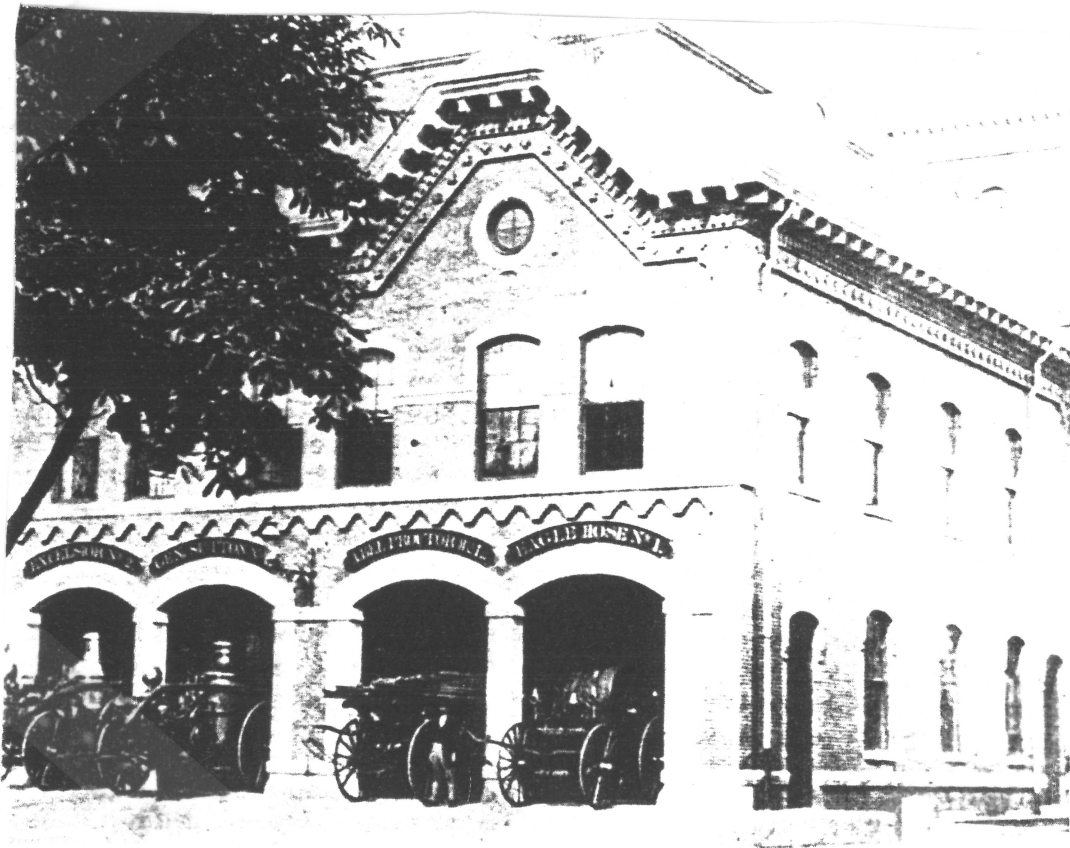


George Peabody was important because he donated \$250,000 to Peabody. He also gave money to many other places. He was like the leader of the leather industry .

Peabody, George (1795-1869), American business leader and philanthropist, born in South Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts. From 1815 to 1837 he was a partner in a wholesale dry goods firm in Baltimore, Maryland. He then settled in London, where he established the banking and brokerage firm of George Peabody and Company and amassed a considerable fortune. Peabody is best known for his numerous benefactions in the field of American education. He donated \$250,000 to his hometown for the establishment of the Peabody Institute, which maintains a free library and offers lecture courses; \$150,000 to Yale University for the establishment of the Peabody Museum of Natural History and Natural Sciences; an equal amount to Harvard University for the establishment of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology; \$1.5 million to the city of Baltimore for the establishment of the Peabody Institute, which maintains a conservatory of music, an art gallery, and a free library and offers lecture courses; and \$3.5 million for the establishment of the Peabody Education Fund to advance education in the South. From the last-named came the funds to establish what was later called the George Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, Tennessee. His other philanthropies included a gift of \$2.5 million to the city of London for the construction of moderate-rent housing to replace slum dwellings.

Peabody Central Fire Station (opened in 1875)

The fire station was important because the firefighters could get to house faster to exstinguish a fire.



Peabody Central Fire Station was opened in 1875. The General Suttin steam fire engine shown above was the first one acquired by the town in 1865. The Excelsior steam fire engine was bought in 1874. Peabody's first ladder truck the Abel Proctor was purchased by the town in 1871. Eagle hose reel provided the hose lines from the steam fire engines.

General William Sutton (1800-1878)

General William Sutton is important because he was one of the most outstanding men of the history of Peabody.



He was born on July 26, 1800. The career of William Sutton in business, military, and public life makes him one of the most outstanding men in the history of Peabody. He was a major general with 47 years of service. He was the President of the first National Bank. He died in 1878.

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Fitch Poole (1803-1873)

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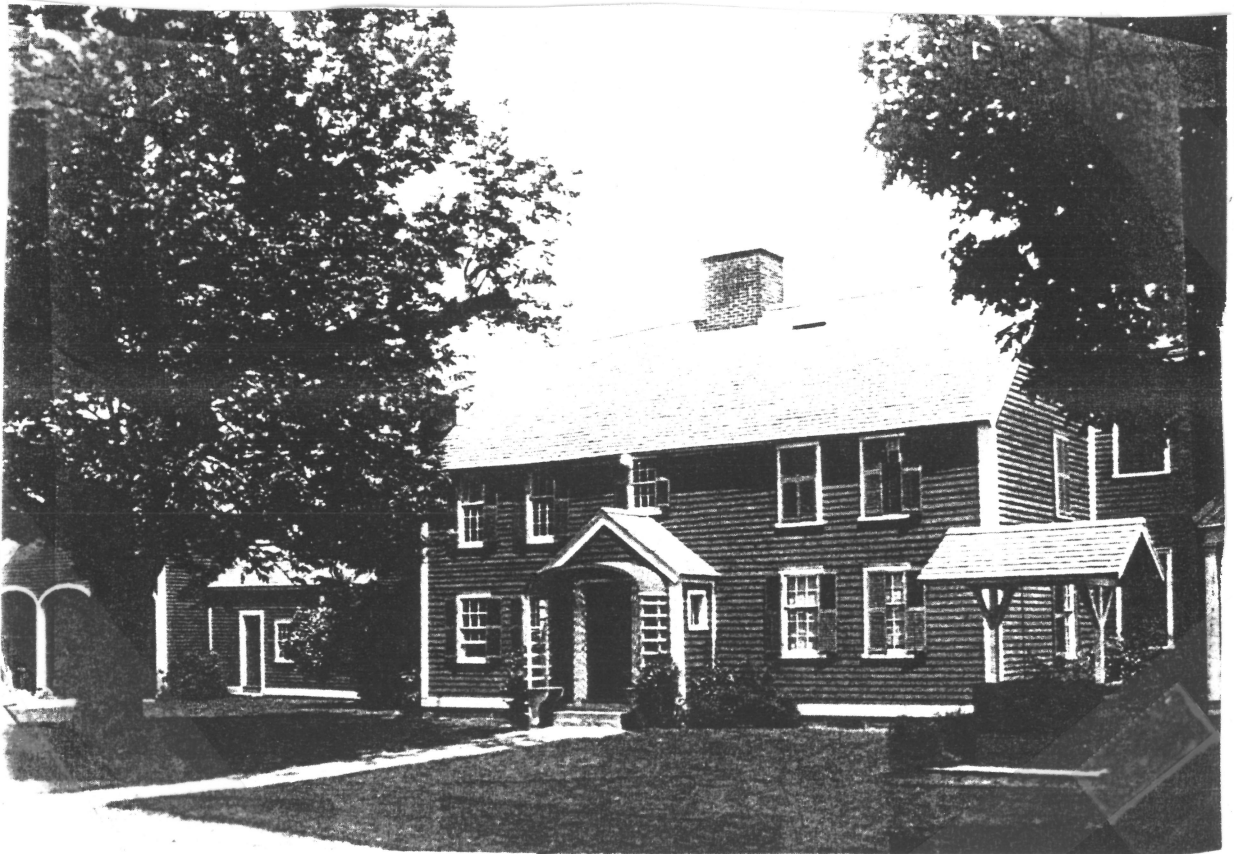
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The Felton House (built in 1644)

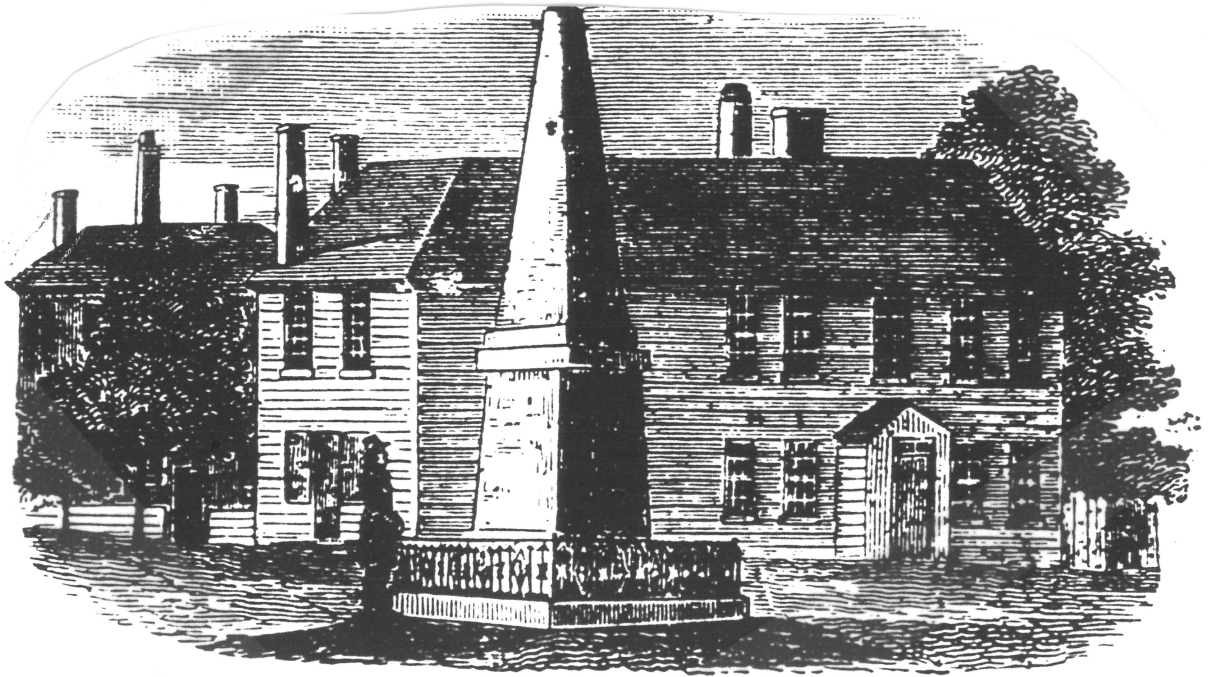
The Felton House was important because it is now a main historical site in Peabody.



In 1636 land was granted to Eleanor Felton in the area that is now called Brooksby. The land was cleared om 1644 , her son, Nathaniel built the first house on Hogg Hill. In 1683 an addition was added onto the Felton House. In 1902 , Joseph N. Smith purchased the Felton Jr. House, which he turned into the development which is know known as Brooksby Farm.

Lexington Monument (made in 1837)

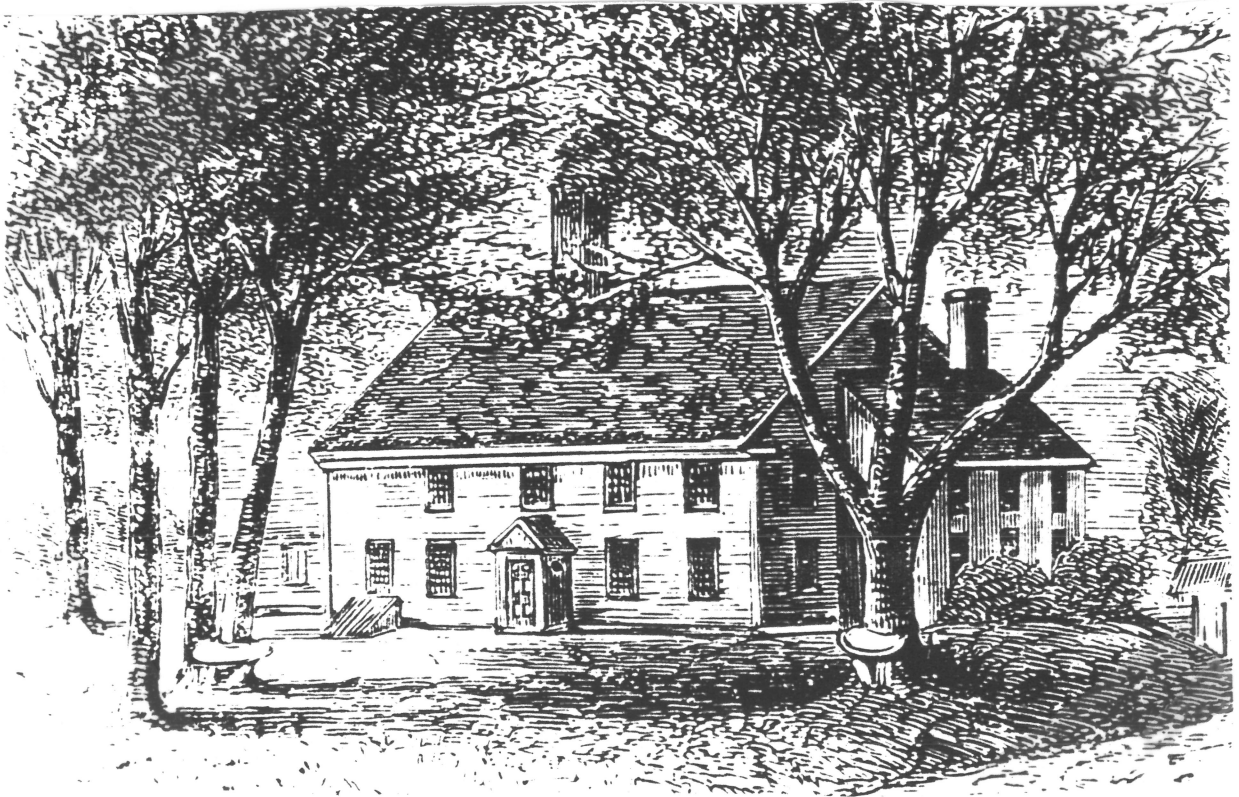
The Lexington Monument is important because it was the meeting place of minuteman.



The Lexington Monument was completed in 1837. To make it, it cost \$1,000. It is 22ft. high and 7ft. sq. at its base. During the battle of Lexington the Lexington Monument was used as a minuteman meeting place, which is what the monument is known for.

Proctor House (built in 1690)

The Proctor house is important because it is a main tourist attraction.



The Proctor house is located at 348 Lowell Street was early residence of John Proctor executed in witchcraft delusion of 1692. It served as an early tavern in 1666. Capt. Johnson Proctor had Inn here in 1796, and remained in Proctor House until 1851. Known as Roome farm for years, later owned by Saccone family, and presently by Vincent and Marion Raponi.

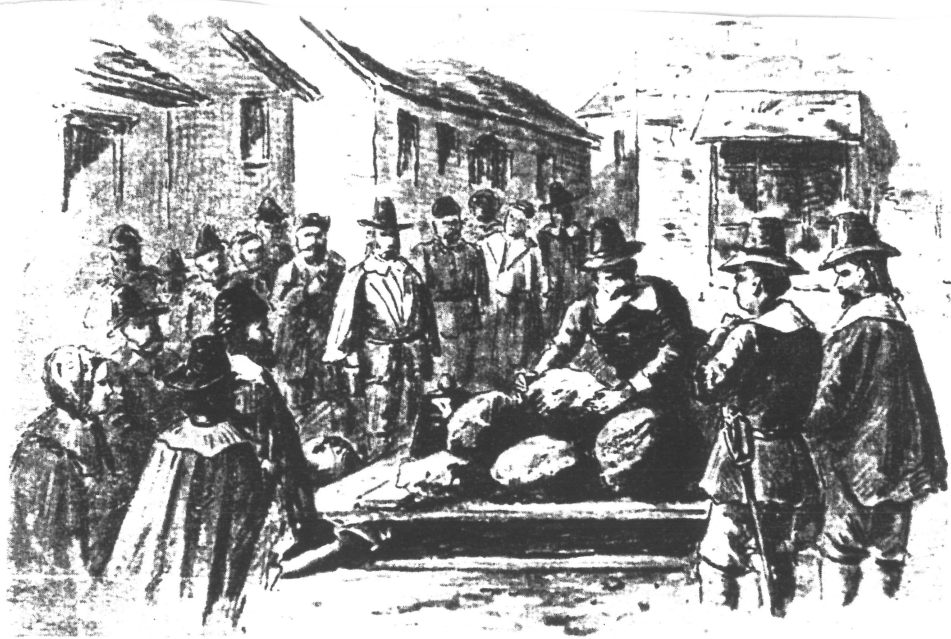
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Giles Corey (died in 1692)

Giles Corey is important because he was one of the first people that was accused of being a witch.



GILES COREY BEING PRESSED TO DEATH IN WITCHCRAFT DELUSION OF 1692 .
He suffered worst death of all the victims of that strange delusion.

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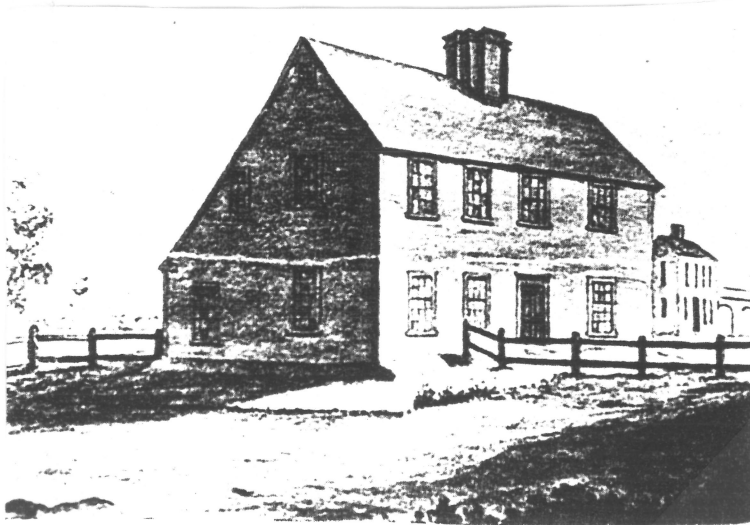
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William Osborn House (1680-1887)

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The William Osborn House was built in 1680 on Central St. It was torn own in 1887. Nathaniel Bowditch Navigator recieved his early schooling here.

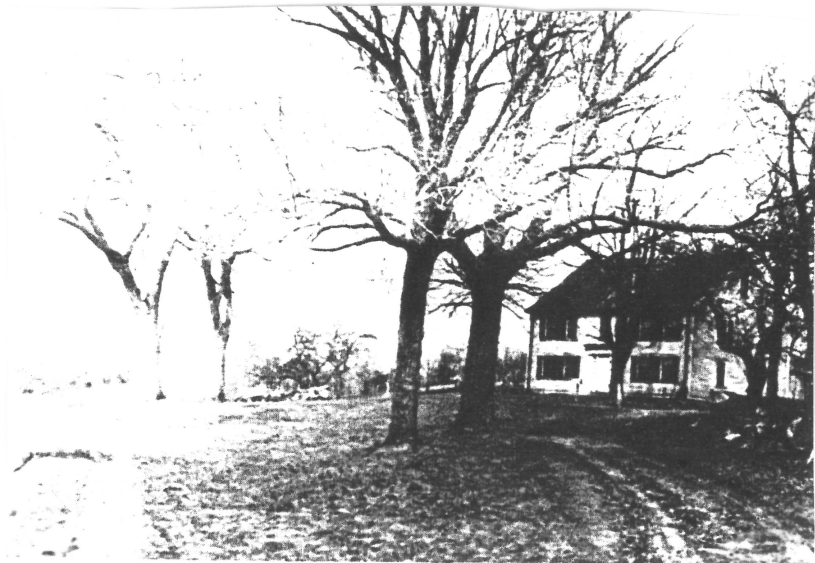
William Osborn House (1880-1887)

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The William Osborn House was built in 1880 on Central St. It was torn down in 1887. Nathaniel Bowditch Navigator received his early schooling here.

John Upton House (built in 1660)

The John Upton House is important because it was used as a tavern from 1774-1820's.



The John Upton House was built in 1660 and was used as a tavern from 1774 to the 1820's. It is located on upper Lowell St. near Birch St., above view shows an old narrow road now called Lowell St. This is one of the early landmarks remaining in Peabody.

Daniel P. King (1801-1863)

Daniel P. King is important because he is Peabody's only congressman.



He was born on January 8, 1801. He graduated from Harvard College in 1823. He was elected a State Representative in 1835. In 1837 he was elected a State Senator. In 1842 he was again elected a Representative, and also elected speaker of the House of Representatives. King died in 1863 at the age of 62.

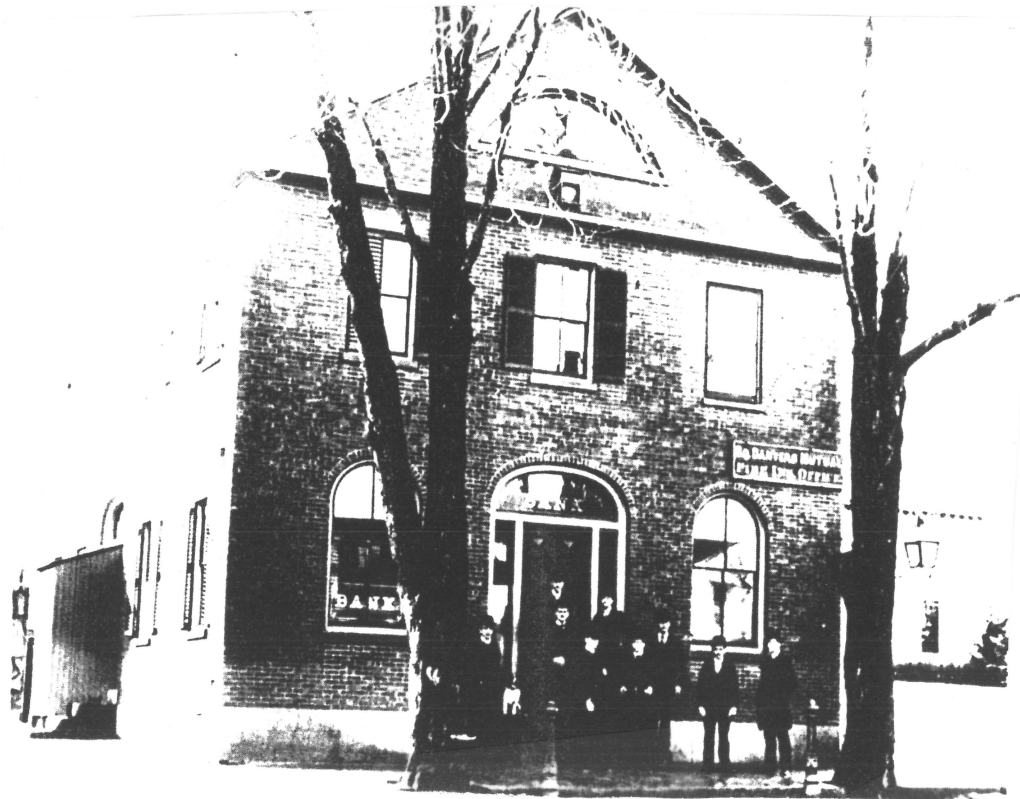
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South Danvers National Bank (established in 1825)

The South Danvers National Bank is important because it was the first bank of what is now known as Peabody.



FIRST BANK OF PEABODY- South Danvers National Bank established in 1825. It was located on the corner of Main and Holten Streets. It was the first place where local people could keep their money to prevent from being robbed. While their money was in the bank it gained interest. This bank failed in 1900 causing much hardship to the town.

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Josiah B. Thomas (1827-1898)

Josiah B. Thomas is important because he is the founder of the hospital that bears his name and prominent Peabody manufacturer.



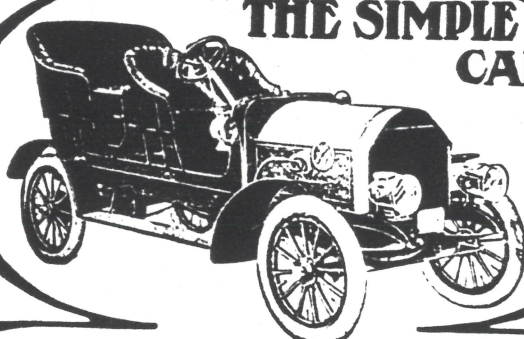
He was born in Halifax, MA, a small town on the South Shore, in 1827, and was the oldest of 6 children. But his main contribution was the J.B. Thomas Hospital. The hospital was opened in 1907. The hospital has treated many many sick patients. There were over 100 patients the first day the hospital opened. In 1898 Josiah died at the age of 71.

John F. Winchester (1867-1948)

John Winchester was important because he invented what he called "The Simple Car" which was the first selfstarting American gasoline car.

GAS-AU-LEC

"THE SIMPLE CAR"



Elegant in Finish
Luxurious in Appointments
Built by Skilled Workmen from
the Best Materials obtainable

The Simplest Gasoline Car in the World
Both as to Construction and Control and the easiest to operate and maintain. Not only eliminates many objectionable features common in automobile engineering, but possesses points of excellence not found on any other car.

Positively self-starting from the seat every time
No cranking under any circumstances.

40-45 Horse Power with Quinby
Aluminum Tonneau \$5,000
Limousine or Special Bodies to Order.

"Marks a New Era in Automobile Construction"

CORWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Peabody, Mass., U. S. A.



John F. Winchester was born in 1857. His life was not charted until 1905 when he invented the first selfstarting American gasoline car. It was a huge hit and was bought by many Americans. He died in 1938 at the age of 81. Later, after he died he had a city named after which is know known as Winchester MA.

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General Gideon Foster (1749-1845)

Gideon Foster was important because he was an important general Revolutionary War.



Gideon Foster was born on February 24, 1749 in a house on the corner of Foster and Lowell St. In 1771 Gideon married Mercy Jacobs, with whom he had two sons with. The outbreak of the Revolutionary War found Gideon a military obligation. His leadership capabilities were recognized early on and he was appointed as a lieutenant. Later on he was appointed as a general which he is still known as. During the final week of October, 1845 he caught cold after working on on our or two with his coat off and died November 1 at the age of 96 and 1/2.

Elizabeth Whitman (1752-1788)

Elizabeth was important because she was a wonderful Coniel Poet.



Elizabeth's life wasn't recorded very much until she died. She died at the early age of 37 years old at the Bell Tavern at Main and Washington Streets. Her tragic story, which she was identified as Eliza Wharton, was the topic of one of the first romance novels published in America. Whitman may have been the inspiration for the character of Hester Prynne in The Scarlet Letter. Whitman is burried n the Old South Burial Ground on Main St. in Peabody.

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Mary Ophelia Stevens (1842-1928)

Mary Ophelia Stevens was important because she was Peabody's Civil War Nurse.



Mary was born February 3, 1842 in Danvers (now Peabody). Mary was a Civil War Nurse who helped many injured soldiers. Her husband Quartermaster Daniel Stevens recieved a medal in the Civil War 45 years after the war had ended. It was Mary who contacted the Grand Army of the Republic and successfully advocated for her husband to recieve the medal. In 1920, Mary was one of the few surviving Civil War nurses. She served a secretary of the National Army Nurses Association. After the war the couple lived on Holten St. Mary is burried in Walnut Grove Cemeter, Danvers, MA.

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Bessie Raymond Buxton (1877-1955)

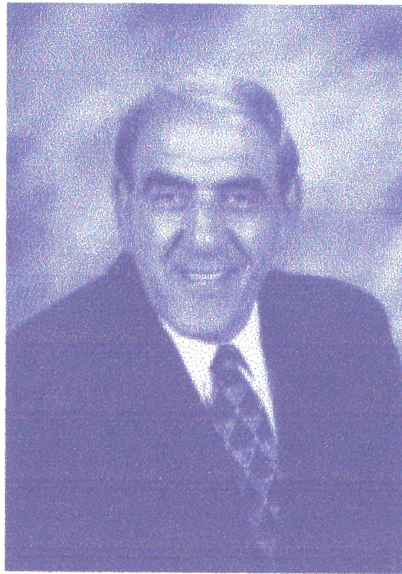
She was important because she was the founder of the Peabody Garden Club, and she was an accomplished musician.



Bessie was born in Danvers, MA on January 22, 1877. Her mom died when she was young so she was raised by her aunt, Sara Wilson, who lived on 71 Lowell Street, Peabody. Educated in Peabody schools, she married Henry H. Buxton in 1896. Bessie was the founder of the Peabody Garden Club. She also is an accomplished musician on the piano and organ. She was involved in many local performances. She died in November of 1955, at the age of 78.

Peter Torigian (1938-)

Peter Torigian is important because he has helped the city of Peabody as mayor.



Peter Torigian is the mayor of Peabody as has been for about 20 years. He has been a great asset to the Peabody schools. He has funded for field trips to educational places from many schools. He holds an annual barbecue at Cytenny Park every year. He has been reelected many times because of his wonderful tributes to the city of Peabody.

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